

# Energy-Efficient Inexact Speculative Adder with High Performance and Accuracy Control

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## Introduction

Approximate circuit design is a promising approach to improve performances and energy efficiency beyond the boundaries of conventional digital circuits. Such strategy is suitable for error-tolerant applications involving perceptive or statistical outputs. This work presents a novel architecture of an Inexact Speculative Adder [1,2] for high-performance applications with optimized hardware and advanced error compensation technique. This adder allows precise tuning of accuracy to match design specifications while optimizing performances and energy efficiency. It demonstrates power savings up to 26% and energy-delay-area reductions up to 60% compared to the state-of-the-art.

## Inexact Speculative Adder (ISA)

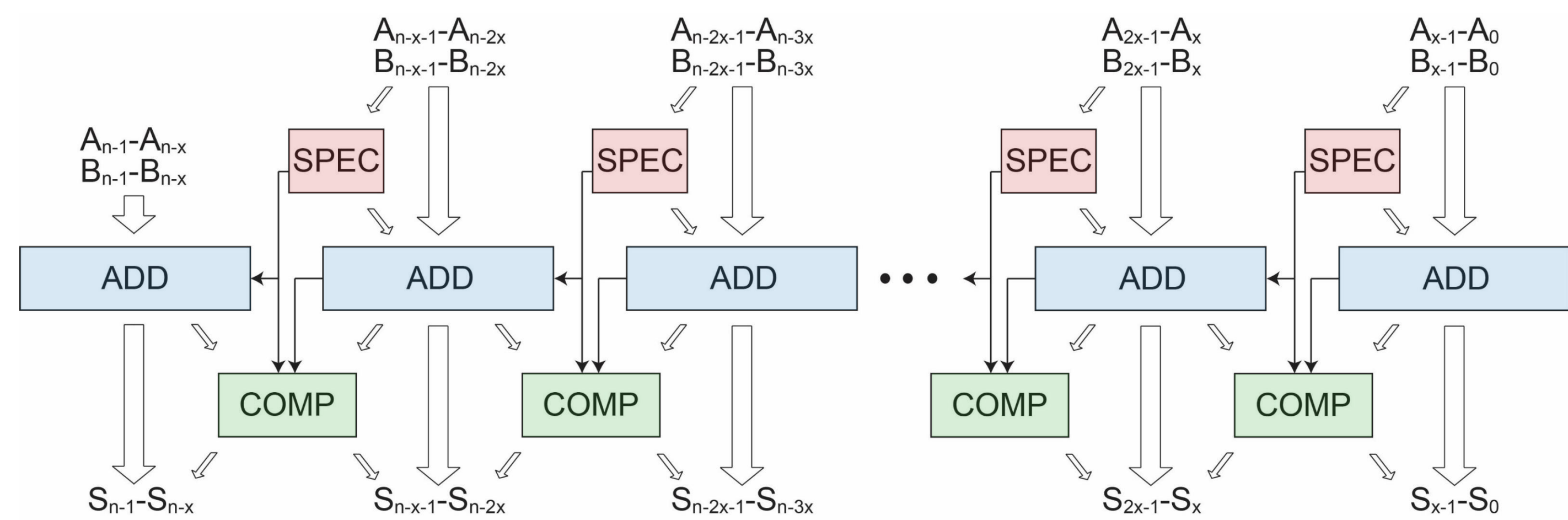


Fig. 1 Block diagram of the Inexact Speculative Adder (ISA)

- The ISA splits the adder in multiple paths executed concurrently.
- SPEC – The speculator generates a carry signal from a limited number of input bits in a carry look-ahead approach. When a propagate chain is longer than the SPEC size, exact carry cannot be guessed in a deterministic way.
- ADD – The sub-adder calculates partial sum from the speculated carry.
- COMP – Without compensation, internal overflows due to wrong speculations could lead to massive errors. Thus, the COMP detects speculation faults and compensates faulty sums either by attempting to correct local ADD sum or by reducing error magnitude on the prior ADD by a balancing technique [3].

## Dual-Direction Compensation

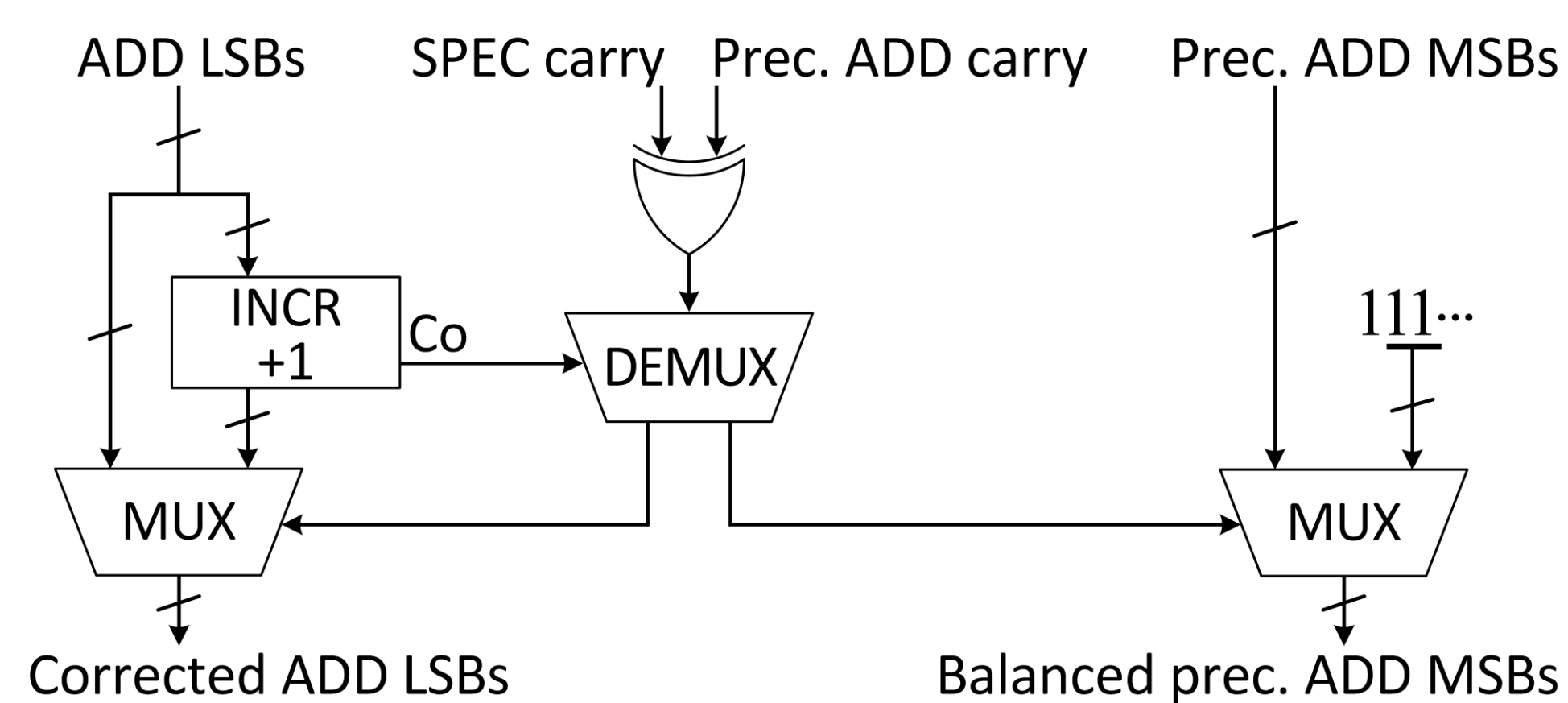


Fig. 2 Example of COMP implementation.

- Despite it is more complex to implement than the balancing, the COMP corrective hardware (correction and compensation choice) is out of the critical path, as it is precomputed in parallel with ADD.
- The sign of the error remains the same as the one of the SPEC carry (i.e. speculations at 0 instead of 1 induce too low sums and conversely). Correction consists in an unsigned increment/decrement in that direction.
- On the fixed and short bit-width of the COMP, correction is possible only if it does not cause any overflow (e.g. with a correction operating on 3 bits, incrementing  $111_2$  and decrementing  $000_2$  are irrelevant). Detecting this overflow allows to choose the right compensation technique to apply.

## Design and Characterization

- In this work, 32-bit adders with uniformly sized blocks (i.e. parallel paths of 2x16, 4x8, 8x4 and 16x2 bits) have been synthesized in 65 nm technology.
- Inexact adders have been characterized with metrics based on the relative error (RE) of an inexact sum compared to the exact one. RMS of RE (mean accuracy) and maximum of RE (worst-case accuracy) are considered.
- Adders have been characterized through simulations of two sets of five million unsigned random inputs:
  - A uniform distribution to estimate the mean accuracy  $RE_{RMS}$
  - A logarithmically uniform distribution to observe the worst-case  $RE_{MAX}$

## Addition Arithmetic and Errors

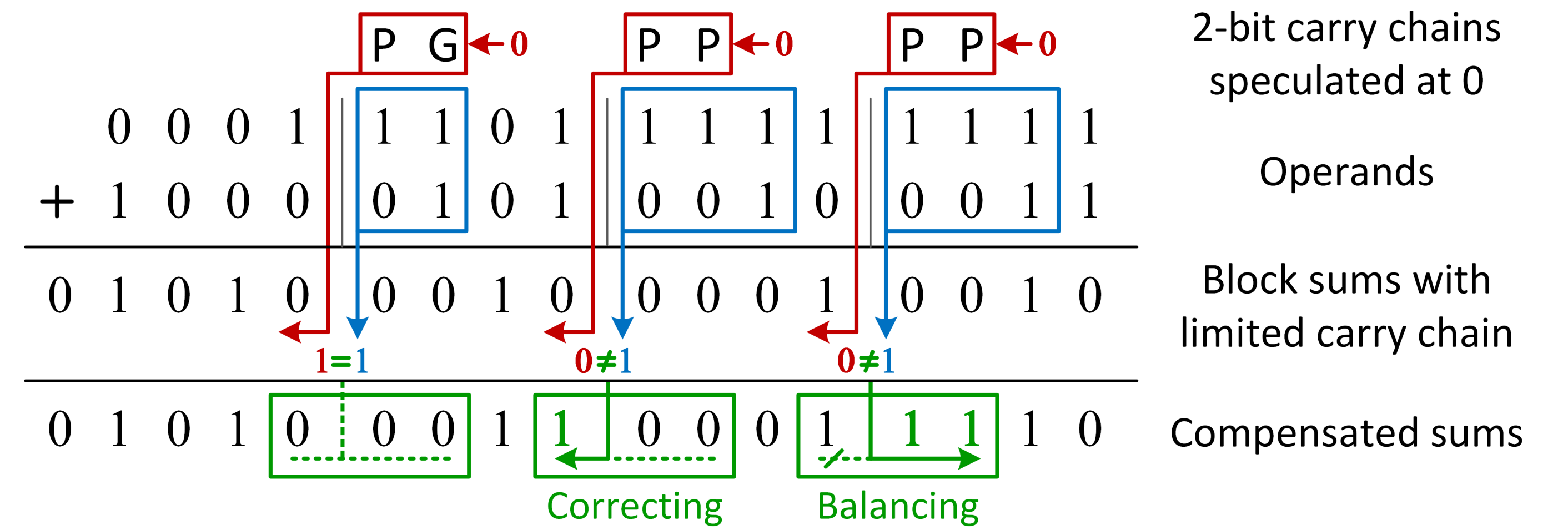


Fig. 3 Example of ISA addition arithmetic with 2-bit SPEC, 1-bit correction and 2-bit balancing. Faults only occur in the two right-hand paths. The 1st LSB of the central path can be corrected. The 1st LSB of the right path cannot, so the first two MSBs of the preceding sum are flipped.

- Comparison of speculated carry-in and prior sub-adder carry-out allows to detect faulty speculation. In this case, correction is attempted on LSBs of the local sum. If correction is not possible, MSBs of the preceding sum are balanced to reduce the error magnitude.
- Each element sizing impacts on the overall error characteristics:
  - SPEC  $\rightarrow$  error rate and mean relative error
  - COMP balancing, longer than SPEC  $\rightarrow$  mean relative error
  - COMP balancing, shorter than SPEC  $\rightarrow$  mean and max relative error
  - COMP correction  $\rightarrow$  error rate, mean and max relative error

## Results I – High Efficiency and Tunability

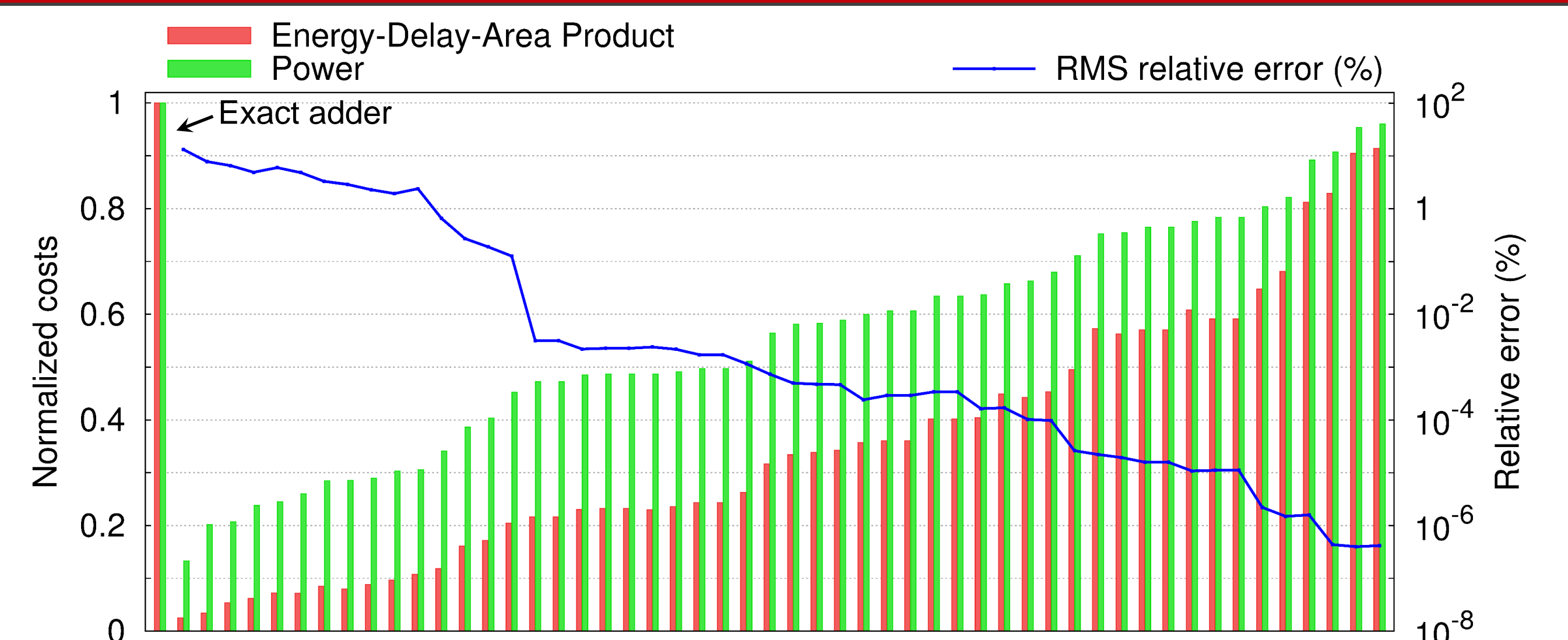


Fig. 5 Normalized costs and accuracy of various uniform-block-sized 32-bit ISA at 3.3GHz.

- Results demonstrate large savings and wide accuracy control range.
  - 65% power reduction and 88% EDAP savings for 1% error RMS
  - 50% power reduction and 73% EDAP savings for 0.001% error RMS

## Results II – Comparative Study

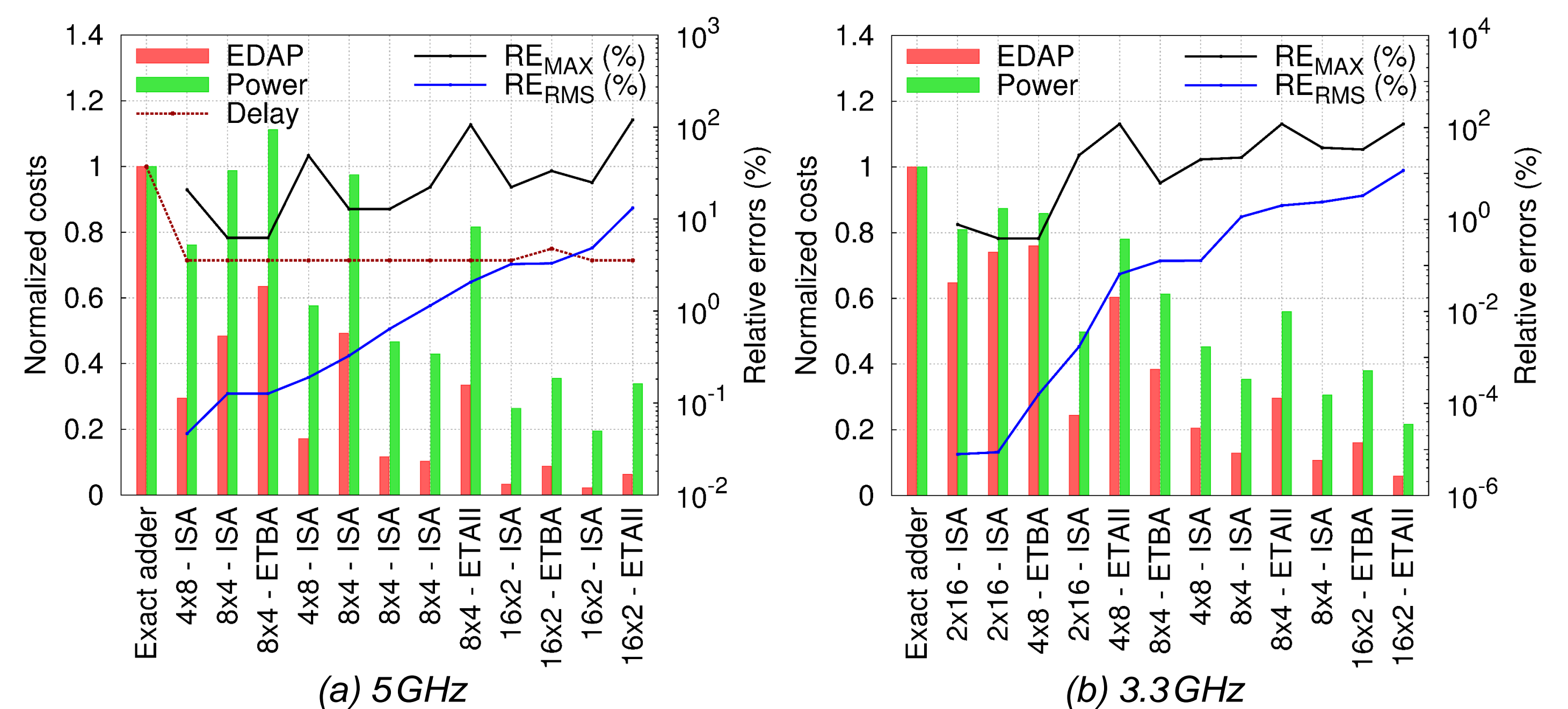


Fig. 6 Design costs and accuracy of 32-bit speculative adders (ISA [1], ETAIL [4] and ETBA [3]) synthesized at 5GHz (a) and 3.3GHz (b). Delay is shown in (a) as the exact adder cannot fit the 5 GHz constraint and 16x2 ETBA suffers from a drop of efficiency exactly at synthesized speed, so it is replaced with a slightly slower version for fair comparison.

## Conclusion

The Inexact Speculative Adder (ISA) offers a general topology of speculative compensated addition inclusive of the state-of-the-art and that allows notable improvements in circuit performances and accuracy tunability. It can easily be designed through a delay-accuracy trade-off approach and could simply be modeled and built in characterized libraries of approximate components.